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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/609,286	06/30/2000	John S. Hendricks	5219.00	2646

7590

09/25/2003

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EXAMINER

KE, PENG

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2174

DATE MAILED: 09/25/2003

10

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/609,286

Applicant(s)

HENDRICKS ET AL.

Examiner

Peng Ke

Art Unit

2174

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 April 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed on 4/30/03

This action is final.

2. Claims 1-27 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 9, 18, and 22 are independent claims. In the Amendment, filed on 4/30/03.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in-

(1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effect under this subsection of a national application published under section 122(b) only if the international application designating the United States was published under Article 21(2)(a) of such treaty in the English language; or

(2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that a patent shall not be deemed filed in the United States for the purposes of this subsection based on the filing of an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a).

Claims 22 and 25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipate by Lanier et al (US 5,588,104).

As per independent claim 22, Lanier et al teaches a method for placing virtual objects into video programs at a viewer's terminal (col 2, lines 36-47), comprising:

receiving one or more virtual objects (col 2, lines 47-63);

receiving a video program including one or more virtual object locations, the video program including virtual object information for placement of virtual objects into the video program (col 2, lines 47-63);

comparing the virtual object information and the received virtual objects to select virtual objects for placement in the virtual object locations (col 3, lines 32- 50); and

inserting the selected virtual objects into the virtual object locations (col 2, lines 47-63).

As per claim 25, which is dependent on claim 22, Lanier et al teaches the method of claim 22, wherein the inserting step occurs during a display of the video program (col 3, lines 32- 50).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6, 8-14, 16-21, 23, 24, 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lanier et al. (US 5,588,104) in view of Lanier et al. (5,588,139).

As per independent claim 1, Lanier et al. teaches a method for placing virtual objects in virtual object locations in a video program at a viewer's terminal (col 2, lines 36-47), comprising:

receiving one or more virtual objects for use with one or more of the virtual object locations (col 2, lines 47-63);and

inserting one or more of the received virtual objects into one or more of the virtual object locations during a display or storage of the video program at the viewer's terminal (col 3, lines 32- 50).

However Lanier et al. doesn't teach storing the virtual objects in the viewer's terminals.

Lanier et al. (5,588,139) teaches storing the virtual objects in the viewer's terminals (paragraph, 30). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Lanier et al. (5,588,139)'s teaching with Lanier et al. in order to reduce network traffic.

As per claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Lanier et al teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the step of inserting comprises:

selecting a specific virtual object from the one or more virtual objects (col 2, lines 63-67, col 3, lines 1-5).

As per claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Lanier et al teaches the method of claim 2,further comprising recording virtual objects watched data at the viewer's terminal (col 3, lines 5-20).

As per claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3, Lanier et al teaches the method of claim 4, further comprising adjusting the selecting step based on the recorded virtual objects watched data (col 3, lines 5-20).

As per claim 5, which is dependent on claim 1, Lanier et al teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising

receiving updated virtual objects at the viewer's terminal (col 3, lines 32- 50); and

Lanier et al. (5,588,139) teaches storing the updated virtual objects in the viewer's terminal (paragraph, 30).

As per claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1, Lanier et al teaches the method of claim 1, wherein at least one virtual object is an interactive virtual object including a link to a location remote from the viewer's terminal, further comprising:

receiving an activation of the interactive virtual object; and

connecting the viewer's terminal to the remote location (col 4, lines 1-14).

As per claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, Lanier et al teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the viewer's terminal is one of a set top terminal, a television, a personal computer, a satellite television receiver, a wireless telephone, an electronic book reader, and a PDA device (col 2, lines 17-25).

As per independent claim 9, Lanier et al. teaches a terminal that receives virtual objects and video programs having virtual object locations and places the virtual objects into the video programs (col 2, lines 36-47), comprising:

a receiver that receives the virtual objects and the video programs (col 2, lines 47-63);

and

a processor that inserts the virtual objects into the virtual object locations during a display of the video programs (col 3, lines 32- 50).

However, Lanier et al doesn't a memory that stores the virtual objects;

Lanier et al (5,588,139) teaches a memory that stores the virtual object (paragraph, 30).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Lanier et al. (5,588,139)'s teaching with Lanier et al. in order to reduce network traffic.

As per claim 10, which is dependent on claim 9, Lanier et al. teaches the terminal of claim 9, wherein the video programs include a virtual object placement plan, the processor comprising a comparison module that compares the virtual object placement plan and the stored virtual objects to determine a specific virtual object for placement in a specific virtual object location (Lanier et al. col 2, lines 63-67, col 3, lines 1-5, Lanier et al (5,588,139). paragraph 30).

As per claim 11, Lanier et al. (5,588,139) teaches the terminal of claim 10, wherein the virtual object placement plan is stored in the memory (paragraph, 30).

As per claim 12, which is dependent on claim 9, it is of same scope as claim 5. (see rejection above)

As per claim 13, which is dependent on claim 9. Lanier et al. teaches the terminal of claim 9. However Lanier et al. doesn't teach wherein the processor comprises a virtual objects watched module that determines virtual objects watched at the terminal, the virtual objects watched data stored in the memory. Lanier et al. (5,588,139) teaches a terminal wherein the processor comprises a virtual objects watched module that determines virtual object watched at the terminal (paragraph, 17), the virtual objects watched data stored in the memory (paragraph, 30). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Lanier et al. (5,588,139)'s teaching with Lanier et al. in order to reduce network traffic.

As per claim 14, which is dependent on claim 13, Lanier et al. teaches the terminal of claim 13, wherein the processor adjusts the virtual object placement plan based on the stored virtual objects viewed data (col 3, lines 32- 50).

As per claim 15, which is dependent on claim 9, it is of the same scope as claim 6. (see rejection above)

As per claim 17, which is dependent on claim 9, it is of the same scope as claim 8. (see rejection above).

As per independent claim 18, Lanier et al. teaches method for placing virtual objects into video programs at a viewer's terminal (col 2, lines 36-47), comprising:

receiving one or more virtual objects (col 2, lines 47-63);

receiving a video program including one or more virtual object locations, the video program including virtual object information for placement of virtual objects into the video program (col 3, lines 32- 50);

comparing the virtual object information and the received virtual objects to select virtual objects for placement in the virtual object locations (col 3, lines 32- 50); and

inserting the selected virtual objects into the virtual object locations (col 2, lines 63-67, col 3, lines 1-5).

However Lanier et al. doesn't teach storing the received virtual objects. Lanier et al. (5,588,139) teaches storing the received virtual objects. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Lanier et al. (5,588,139)'s teaching with Lanier et al. in order to reduce network traffic.

As per claim 19, which is dependent on claim 18, Lanier et al teaches the method of claim 18, wherein a viewer receives virtual objects for display based on viewer information including one or more of programs watched data, virtual objects watched data, viewer demographic data, and viewer entered data (col 3, lines 5-20).

As per claim 20, which is dependent on claim 18, it is of the same scope as claim 13. (see rejection above)

As per claim 21, which is dependent on claim 18, Lanier et al teaches the method of claim 18, wherein the video program is stored and the inserting step occurs while the video program is stored (paragraph, 30).

As per claim 23, which is dependent on claim 22, it is of the same scope as claim 1. (see rejection above)

As per claim 24, which is dependent on claim 22, it is of the same scope as claim 21. (see rejection above).

As per claim 26, which is dependent on claim 22, Lanier et al teaches the method of claim 22. However Lanier et al. doesn't teach wherein the inserting step occurs during receipt of the video program. Lanier et al. (5,588,139) teaches a method wherein the inserting step occurs during receipt of the video program (paragraph, 30). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Lanier et al. (5,588,139)'s teaching with Lanier et al. in order to reduce network traffic.

As per claim 27, which is dependent on claim 22, Lanier et al. teaches the method of claim 22. However Lanier et al doesn't teach wherein the video program is displayed multiple times at the viewer's terminal, and wherein virtual objects inserted into the video object locations vary with one or more of the multiple displays of the video program. Lanier et al. (5,588,139) teaches wherein the video program is displayed multiple times at the viewer's terminal, and wherein virtual objects inserted into the video object locations vary with one or more of the multiple displays of the video program (paragraph, 20). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Lanier et al. 2's teaching with Lanier et al. in order to

create the appearance and reactions of virtual environment and virtual participants are entirely within the control of the user.

Claims 7 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lanier et al. (US 5,588,104) in view of Lanier et al. (US 5,588,139) further in view of de Hond (US 5,737,533).

As per claim 7, which is dependent on claim 6, Lanier et al. teaches the method of claim 6. However Lanier et al doesn't teach the method wherein the remote location is an Internet web site. De Hond teaches the method wherein the remote location is an Internet web site (col 5, lines 58-60). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include de Hond's teaching with Lanier et al. in order to provide the users with more information regarding the subject.

As per claim 16, which is dependent on claim 15, it is of the same scope as claim 7. (see rejection above)

Response to Argument

Applicant's arguments filled on 4/30/03, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments include the following:

A. Lanier doesn't disclose or suggest "receiving one or more virtual objects; receiving a video program including one or more virtual object location, ...comparing the virtual object information and the received virtual objects to select virtual objects for placement in the virtual object location; and inserting the selected virtual object in to the virtual object location".

B. Lanier and Lanier '139, alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest storing virtual object in the viewer's terminals.

Examiner disagrees.

A. Lanier teaches "receiving one or more virtual objects..." by allowing user to receive data flow from the network (col 3, lines 5-20), he then teaches "comparing the virtual object information... and inserting the selected virtual object" by automatically altering the virtual data to correspond with the virtual changes (col 3, lines 5-20), and allowing user to define his/her object in the virtual world (col 2, lines 46-68)

B. Lanier' 139 teaches storing virtual object in the viewer's terminal. Lanier teaches passing the virtual data to a user's terminal (paragraph 30), which is illustrated in detail in figure 4 of the reference (It is inherent that the display data will be stored within the display buffer of the user's terminal before it is displayed on the user's screen).

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peng Ke whose telephone number is (703) 305-7615. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, KRISTINE L KINCAID can be reached on (703) 308-0640. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular communications and (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Peng Ke
September 15, 2003

Kristine Kincaid
KRISTINE KINCAID
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

. Examiner-Initiated Interview Summary

Application No.

09/609,286

Applicant(s)

HENDRICKS ET AL.

Examiner

Peng Ke

Art Unit

2174

All Participants:

Status of Application: _____

(1) Peng Ke.

(3) _____.

(2) NOTO, ALDO.

(4) _____.

Date of Interview: _____

Time: _____

Type of Interview:

☒ Telephonic

☐ Video Conference

☐ Personal (Copy given to: ☐ Applicant ☐ Applicant's representative)

Exhibit Shown or Demonstrated: ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, provide a brief description:

Part I.

Rejection(s) discussed:

Claims discussed:

Prior art documents discussed:

Part II.

SUBSTANCE OF INTERVIEW DESCRIBING THE GENERAL NATURE OF WHAT WAS DISCUSSED:

Examiner discussed with the attorney about the remailing of the last office action.

Part III.

☐ It is not necessary for applicant to provide a separate record of the substance of the interview, since the interview directly resulted in the allowance of the application. The examiner will provide a written summary of the substance of the interview in the Notice of Allowability.

☐ It is not necessary for applicant to provide a separate record of the substance of the interview, since the interview did not result in resolution of all issues. A brief summary by the examiner appears in Part II above.

(Examiner/SPE Signature)

(Applicant/Applicant's Representative Signature – if appropriate)

Interview Summary

Application No.

09/609,286

Applicant(s)

HENDRICKS ET AL.

Examiner

Peng Ke

Art Unit

2174

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) Peng Ke. (3) _____

(2) Noto, Aldo. (4) _____

Date of Interview: 15 September 2003.

Type: a) ☒ Telephonic b) ☐ Video Conference
c) ☐ Personal [copy given to: 1) ☐ applicant 2) ☐ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d) ☐ Yes e) ☒ No.

If Yes, brief description: _____

Claim(s) discussed: _____

Identification of prior art discussed: _____

Agreement with respect to the claims f) ☐ was reached. g) ☐ was not reached. h) ☐ N/A.

Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: The wrong office action was mailed. The attorney requested for a new copy of office action to be mailed.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

THE FORMAL WRITTEN REPLY TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MUST INCLUDE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, APPLICANT IS GIVEN ONE MONTH FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE, OR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS INTERVIEW SUMMARY FORM, WHICHEVER IS LATER, TO FILE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. See Summary of Record of Interview requirements on reverse side or on attached sheet.

Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an Attachment to a signed Office action.

Examiner's signature, if required

Summary of Record of Interview Requirements

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.04, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record

A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews

Paragraph (b)

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.

All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiners Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:

- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case. It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:

- 1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
- 2) an identification of the claims discussed,
- 3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
- 4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner,
- 5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner,
(The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
- 6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
- 7) if appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.